

women's secondary citizenship and make the gendered consequences of armed conflict more acceptable and less visible.

### New Forms of Colonialism

The third aspect of recent peacekeeping developments which supports global regimes of inequitable power is its resemblance to colonialism. The idea that states have "failed" and need direction and expertise to assist with post-conflict peacebuilding is, potentially, a new assertion of European superiority and a new version of Europe's global "civilising mission". Indeed, as Orford points out,

[c]ollective security texts create a context of fear of disorder, difference, and tribalism, in which increased military and economic intervention in the affairs of developing states is legitimized to create a ruthlessly "ordered" world.<sup>59</sup>

The suggestion to reactivate the Trusteeship Council, which was established by the *Charter* to assist strategic colonial territories to achieve independence, is an example of the revitalization of European paternalism and assimilationism. The proposal invokes the neo-colonial belief that non-European peoples need to be educated into accepting the ways of modernity before they will be capable of assuming the responsibilities of statehood and sovereignty.<sup>60</sup> The dogged determination with which the colonial boundaries in Africa are defended - admittedly an extremely complex issue - is a further example of the Eurocentrism of the security agenda. There have been some attempts by Southern states to resist more radical discussion of UN intervention in internal conflicts, and to oppose further expansion of Security Council powers, because of concerns about Northern imperialism.<sup>61</sup>

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n 15, 237, 238.

<sup>59</sup> Orford, above n 38, 404.

<sup>60</sup> Otto, above n 12, 351-352.

<sup>61</sup> Berdal, above n 30, 91 referring to discussion in Sally Morphet, "The Influence of States and Groups of States on and in the Security Council and General Assembly, 1980-94" (1995) 21 *Review of*